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Professor Chester Lloyd Jones, on leave of absence from the University of Wisconsin, has been appointed director of the bureau of foreign agents of the war trade board at Washington.

The French government has established in Paris a *Bibliothèque et Musée de la Guerre*, intended to be a depository for materials of every description that will be useful to future historians of the great war. Professor Adolphe Cohn, of Columbia University, has been commissioned to collect, for shipment to France, all materials emanating from American sources, not only since the entrance of the United States into the conflict, but since August, 1914. Professor Cohn invites readers of the REVIEW who have in their possession materials of this kind to communicate with him.

**Courses in Government for the S. A. T. C.** The following program of courses in government for colleges and universities in connection with the newly established student's army training corps, based on a plan prepared by an informal committee of members of the American Political Science Association, has been approved by the general staff committee on education and special training:

Three courses are outlined, each to involve three class hours and six hours of preparation a week for three months: One course deals with European governments; one with the general principles of American government; and one with war administration. Each of the two courses first named should include a general study of the subject indicated, but with special attention to the problems and methods of war time conditions.

Wherever possible, it is desirable that both the courses in European governments and in American government be offered in the first term, for different classes of students; and in some institutions it may be possible to offer each of the three courses from the beginning.

At institutions where only one course can be given each term, either the course in European governments or that in American government may be offered first. The latter is in accordance with the usual practice of American colleges and universities. In favor of giving the European governments first, it may be said that this will make it possible for the older students, who may be in college not more than three months, and many of whom will have had a high school or college course on American government, to learn something of the governmental organization of the countries where they are likely to go. This arrange-

ment also renders it possible to make the general course in American government connect directly with the more advanced and technical course in war administration, which should be taken after one or more general courses in government.

The courses in European governments should have special references to Great Britain, France and Germany, with some attention to Italy, and Austria-Hungary. The following topics are suggested as worthy of emphasis:

Electoral rights and representation; parliamentary and cabinet government, in Great Britain, France and Italy; autocracy and bureaucracy, in Germany and Austria-Hungary; theories of state sovereignty; military administration; local administration, especially in France and Germany; civil rights—in time of war.

The course in the general principles of American government should include the following topics:

Fundamental principles—democracy and liberty; the Constitution of the United States; outline of governmental organization; expansion of governmental functions—before and during the war; citizenship, and status of aliens; the relation of the civil to the military power.

Less attention should be given than under ordinary conditions to some topics—such as the details of party history and organization, election methods, legislative organization and procedure, and local administration.

The course in war administration should be open only to those who have had the previous courses or their equivalent. The following topics are suggested as appropriate:

War powers of congress; war legislation; war powers of the President; organization and administration of the army and navy; war finance; war boards and commissions (shipping board, war industries board, food and fuel administration, etc.); state war measures; British war administration; the war cabinet; army and navy administration; new ministries (munitions, shipping, food, etc.); defense of the realm measures; French war administration.

Use should be made of texts of recent laws and official documents. The *Congressional Directory* and the *War Cyclopædia* give brief statements of the executive departments and other agencies in the United States. The report of the British war cabinet for the year 1917 is a valuable and readable account of British war administration to the end of that year.